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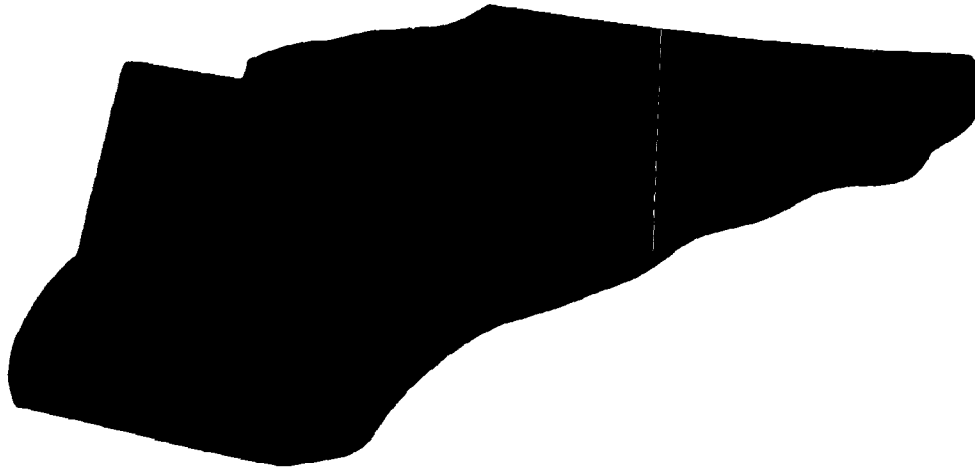
Coastal Plains Region

COASTAL
PLAINS
REGIONAL
COMMISSION

ANNUAL
REPORT
1972

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COASTAL PLAINS REGIONAL COMMISSION / ANNUAL REPORT 1972

1972 8 1987

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

MISSION: To create favorable conditions in the Region to enhance realignment of the industrial mix to include more high/wage, high/growth industries.

Altering the Region's industrial structure requires a set of favorable conditions which will make the Region attractive to the desired industries. A major activity directed toward this objective during Fiscal Year '72 was a \$150,000 grant by the Commission to support establishment of the Lower Cape Fear Water and Sewer Authority. The primary purpose of this organization is to develop water supply facilities to serve existing and potential industries for the City of Wilmington, New Hanover County and major portions of Brunswick, Columbus and Pender Counties in eastern North Carolina. This demonstration project is also helping to provide guidelines for the creation of future multi-county organizations that may be established to perform similar and/or related services.

The Commission, working with and through State industrial development agencies, continued its program begun in 1971 to identify and improve prime in-

dustrial sites in the Region. Improvement projects were approved during 1972 in Buena Vista, Georgia and Southport, North Carolina. The two industrial site studies initiated by the Commission in South Carolina have resulted in locating five industries on sites documented by this research. Investment in these five plants is expected ultimately to exceed \$100 million providing employment for more than 2,000 workers.

During the year, the twelve-member Industrial Development Task Force met regularly to consider possible programs and strategies relating to national policies affecting industrial development in underdeveloped regions such as the Coastal Plains. The Task Force is expected to present a report of its findings to the Commission in early 1973.

One objective of this vital action program is to improve the quality of community leadership and provide guidance in local efforts directed at industrial prospects and new entrepreneurial enterprises.

As a step toward reaching this objective, the Commission joined with the Georgia Tech Industrial Development Division to conduct a pilot program in 12 non-metropolitan communities in Georgia to provide intensive training to community leaders in techniques for working with industrial and other entrepreneurial prospects.

The major benefit expected from this program is substantial upgrading of local efforts in terms of more sophisticated and businesslike approaches to the creation of new job opportunities.

Another project aimed at bolstering local industrial development efforts was a \$98,200 supplemental grant to the East Carolina University Regional Development Institute. These funds are being used to aid in the construction of a permanent facility to house and centralize the services offered by this unique concept in regional economic development. The institute serves—by legislative mandate—32 counties in eastern North Carolina, all of which are in the Coastal Plains Region.

The Institute offers consultant services on a myriad of development problems to local jurisdictions and shares the technical, academic and managerial talents at their disposal with organizations working to accelerate the economic uplifting of the Region. The services offered by the Regional Development Institute are readily available to many towns and counties long considered out of the mainstream of economic activity and growth.

Martin Technical Institute, a Fiscal 1970 project, was completed and became operational in 1972.



Students are receiving training in horticulture and floriculture at Columbia Regional Tec Center.



This mobile trailer unit is being used by the Williamsburg Regional Manpower Training Center to bring training to area residents.

HUMAN RESOURCES

MISSION: To ensure that the regional labor force possesses the skills demanded by the Region's economic structure.

The regional labor force of 1980 would not be adequate to man the restructured economy unless occupational training programs in the Region are expanded. Special efforts must be made during the '70's to upgrade the skills of nearly 600,000 workers already in the labor force. This is in addition to training nearly 700,000 new workers who will be entering the labor force during this decade.

To meet this need, the Commission has launched a massive program to expand the quality of vocational and technical education in the Region. In the past five years, 88 percent of the Commission's supplemental grant funds have been spent to improve and expand occupational training facilities in the Region. The Commission has contributed over \$10 million to aid in the construction of facilities costing more than \$33 million. During Fiscal Year 1972, the Commission spent over \$4 million on fourteen projects. (Details of these grants are on pages 25 and 26.)

The Commission has long considered the expansion of post-secondary occupational training as one of the most significant ways of preparing the Region's growing labor force to secure and hold expected high-wage, high-technology positions. Acknowledging that many students drop out before graduating from high school, the Commission has actively supported meaningful high school career vocational programs, both to retain potential drop-outs and improve the skills of those who enter the labor force directly from high

school. Two comprehensive vocational high school projects were funded in Georgia in 1971 and in 1972, a comprehensive area vocational center, a separate vocational facility serving three high schools, was funded in South Carolina.

Of particular interest was a \$200,000 grant to the State of Georgia for a comprehensive high school that will provide quality secondary vocational education to students in three relatively poor counties of west-central Georgia. This is the first time in Georgia that several counties have banded together to make common secondary educational facilities available to all their students.

The Governor's Intern Program, which was initially funded in Georgia for the summer of 1971, proved to be so successful that it was expanded to a year-round program in 1972. This program supports interns working in a wide variety of State agencies and on the staffs of multi-county regional planning and development commissions throughout the Coastal Plains of Georgia.

In Fiscal Year 1972, two unique demonstration projects were funded in South Carolina utilizing mobile equipment. One of these is a recruitment effort operated by the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, which uses two self-contained, self-propelled vans with audio-visual equipment to deliver full information on technical education programs available to people throughout the Coastal Plains counties of South Carolina.

In the second project, a specially designed mobile trailer attached to the Williamsburg Manpower Center in Kingstree serves as an extension of the Center's activities. It brings basic training

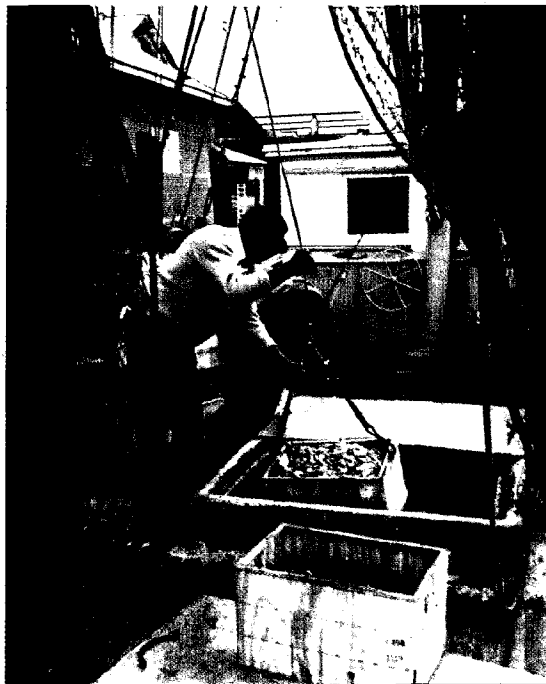
in construction trades to residents of the area and encourages them to take advantage of vocational and technical education programs offered by the Manpower Center. This demonstration project was an outgrowth of a motivational study funded by the Commission in 1970. The study was directed at developing ways to encourage the residents of Williamsburg County to take advantage of career-job skill training.

Another new program in South Carolina trains disadvantaged persons for employment in horticulture and floriculture to fill anticipated needs for trained personnel in these two activities.

The Human Resources Program also seeks to improve the level of health and dental care available to residents of the Region. Through this program, support has been provided for the construction of an Allied Health Careers Building at the Technical Education Center in the Florence-Darlington area of South Carolina. Plans have been established for the development of associate degrees and diploma programs for nurses, x-ray technicians, dental assistants, medical laboratory technicians and other allied health or health related specialists. This program will make a significant contribution towards increasing the health manpower required to provide basic health services in this section of the Region.

Also, during the year, a study to determine the feasibility of a six-county regional medical center in the Pee Dee area of South Carolina was completed. The Commission had joined The Economic Development Administration in funding this project the previous year to help provide for the future health needs of this rapidly growing section of the State.

The development of the lobster fishery off the North Carolina coast has a great deal of potential.



Marketing practices for a variety of the Region's seafood products including shrimp are currently being studied.



Aquaculture techniques are being applied to the cultivation of oysters in the Coastal Plains.

MARINE RESOURCES

MISSION: To develop the Region's marine resources wisely and to enhance the quality of the marine environment.

The marine environment of 600 miles of coastline and millions of acres of relatively unpolluted estuaries is the Region's greatest natural asset. The Commission in its earliest days launched a comprehensive program of activities designed to assess and achieve the potential of this resource.

The Commission opened Fiscal Year 1972 with a \$2.4 million grant to help finance construction of a multi-purpose marine resource center in the State of North Carolina. This center will when completed, have facilities in three locations: on Bogue Banks in Carteret County, at Federal Point in New Hanover County, and on Roanoke Island in Dare County. North Carolina committed \$1.2 million in State funds as well as land valued at \$2.3 million to construction of these facilities. A State/Federal Committee has been active during the year to develop a Marine Resource Development Plan to insure full utilization of these facilities. Hopefully this plan will serve as a model for other States to follow in coordinating their activities with those of appropriate Federal agencies.

The dedication of the Fort Johnson Marine Resources Center in South Carolina marked the completion of a project funded in a previous year. It was attended by such dignitaries

as Senator Hollings, Governor West, former Governor McNair, and NOAA Administrator, Dr. Robert M. White. This was an important milestone; it marked the first completion of a marine facility funded in part by the Commission.

Aquaculture continued to receive Commission attention. Funds were made available for construction of a shell fish facility on Skidaway Island in Georgia and for an oyster transplantation project in South Carolina. A clam hatchery and oyster-culture operation in North Carolina received continued Commission support. The State of Maryland has purchased seed clams from this hatchery to replace part of the Chesapeake Bay stock destroyed by Hurricane Agnes.

The Commission contributed \$100,000 to assist the expansion of South Carolina's Bonneau Fish Hatchery. The hatchery supports a sport fishing industry which attracts numerous out-of-staters each year. South Carolina also received \$59,000 for an analysis of the structure and marketing practices of the seafood industry and a grant of \$15,597 to determine the abundance of crawfish.

It has been known that there are commercial quantities of lobster off the coast of North Carolina. The Coastal Plains Regional Commission committed \$70,000 in Fiscal Year 1972 for determining methods of harvesting and processing this seafood potential.

Two projects which the Commission had earlier supported were completed in Beaufort County, South Carolina, during Fiscal Year 1972. An aerial photography study of the physical features of

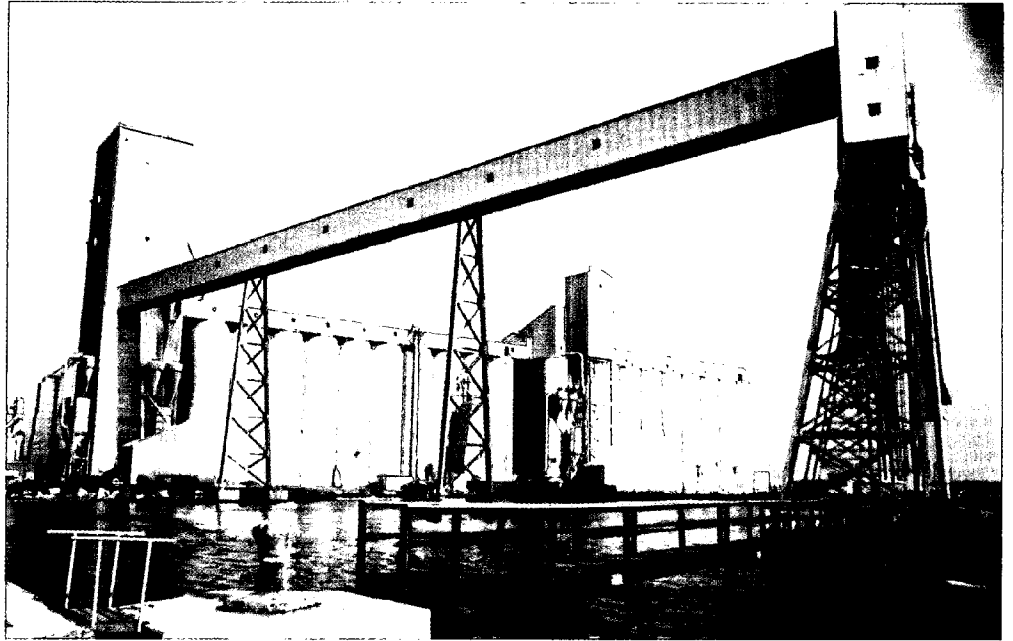
tideland and estuarine areas and a comprehensive baseline study of part of the county.

The Commission continued to receive excellent guidance from its Marine Resources Advisory Committee. This Committee is composed of three citizens from each State appointed by the Governor to advise the development of the Marine Resource Program. These citizens serve without pay in the interest of the Region and are dedicated to the development of a sound program.

The members of this Committee also serve as the Trustees of the Coastal Plains Center for Marine Development Services in Wilmington, North Carolina. This Center was created by the Commission in 1969 and has been supported ever since as a continuing form of technical assistance to persons who study, use and manage the marine resources of the Region.

The Center's staff of specialists in biology, geology, oceanography, coastal engineering, and economics seeks to improve the understanding, management, and use of the Region's coastal zone and continental shelf resources. During Fiscal Year 1972, the Center published the third volume of its bi-monthly *Marine Newsletter*; sponsored seminars in current research, sport fishing, and coastal engineering; and issued several bibliographies pertaining to marine fields.

Many of the Region's agricultural products are stored in silos such as these at Charleston as they await shipment to markets in other parts of the world.



Although tobacco is still one of the Region's major crops, diversification is needed if farmers' incomes are to be increased.



Processing plants are being sought for peanuts and other commodities.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

MISSION: To increase the productivity and incomes of agricultural workers through development of more efficient production and marketing techniques and the introduction of a more profitable commodity mix.

Agriculture and Forestry is now and will remain a major employment sector of the Region's economy. Projections for 1980, however, show a decrease in the number of employees as more and more workers look elsewhere for more remunerative employment.

Other Commission programs seek means of increasing incomes of those who leave the farms. This program concerns itself with increasing the incomes of those who choose to rely on agricultural pursuits as a means of earning a living.

The heart of the Commission's program in this vital area is product diversification—introducing a more profitable mix of commodities into the Region capitalizing on increased demands for more and varied agricultural products.

For the past three years the Commission has funded a number of experimental projects dealing with a variety of new crops including blueberries, grapes, potatoes, tomatoes and other highly profitable commodities.

This policy was continued during F.Y. 1972. The blueberry demonstration in Alma, Georgia begun in 1971 by the Georgia Blueberry Association with Commission assistance, received an additional \$50,000 grant for continuation of the project. The results obtained during the first year of operation indicate excellent prospects for long-term success.

But while the search for new and more profitable commodities went on during the year, the Agricultural Advisory Committee met regularly to seek other innovative ways to achieve the Commission's objectives in the Agriculture and Forestry Program.

One means which is under study by the Committee, is the expansion of exports of the Region's agricultural production to other parts of the Nation and to foreign countries.

Although there is substantial export of these goods at present, many markets both here and abroad remain untapped by the Region's agricultural sector.

This aspect of marketing is receiving intense scrutiny from the Committee for future recommendations to the Commission.

The Commission is also studying the Region's potential for processing many of the commodities produced in the Coastal Plains. Georgia, for example, is the Nation's leading peanut producer but less than 5 percent of the peanut processing firms in the United States are located in the Region.

During F.Y. 1972, an important study was completed which developed estimates of future consumption of peanut products and analyzed the competitiveness

of the Region, particularly South Georgia, as a location for peanut processing firms. The study also evaluated potential market success of new brands of peanut products and reviewed research currently underway that could lead to commercial development of new products.

The study conclusively showed the market for new peanut products expanding rapidly in the near future and that the Coastal Plains Region has definite locational advantages for attracting processing plants.

The Commission has worked closely with the Rural Development Center located in Tifton, Georgia on programs to encourage new ideas which can lead to meaningful solutions to many of the problems facing the Region's agricultural sector. A direct outgrowth of these cooperative efforts during F.Y. 1972 was the planning and organization of the State Conference on Rural Housing in Georgia. Representatives of ten State organizations with interest in those problems met in Tifton on May 4 and 5, 1972 to develop recommendations for the Governor's consideration, a number of which are currently being implemented.

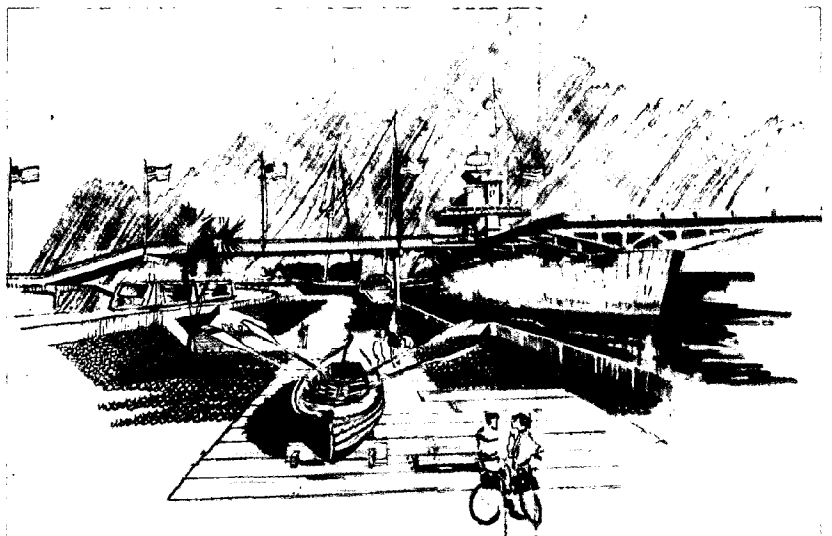
The McDonald House is a feature attraction at Westville.



The blacksmith is one of the craftsmen to be seen at Westville.



Good fishing is a major asset to the Coastal Plains.



A naval museum is planned for the "Rebellion Road" complex.

TOURISM

MISSION: To create a coherent regional system of tourist attractions and accommodations to serve visitors from all parts of the country.

Accelerated development of the Region's tourism potential can increase the income of those already engaged in tourism activities and open up new opportunities for others. It can also enhance the Region's attractiveness as a location for the industrial plants needed to improve the economic structure of the Region.

Some major steps were taken during Fiscal Year 1972 toward achieving these objectives.

The Commission assisted the expansion of the 1850 Village of Westville in southwest Georgia. Located near Lumpkin in Stewart County, Westville is the re-creation of the physical and cultural setting of a small Georgia town as it existed in the 1850's. More than 50,000 visitors have come to Westville since the 1850 Village opened in 1970.

The Commission also funded a feasibility study by the Charleston, South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourist Commis-

sion for the development of *Rebellion Road*, a proposed \$60 million tourism complex to be located on Hog Island in Charleston Harbor.

The proposed complex would include a Navy Museum, a Seaquarium, and a Theme Park featuring formal plantation gardens, a replica of an Indian Village, amusement facilities, and other visitor amenities. When fully developed, *Rebellion Road* is expected to employ over 1,000 and to generate \$22 million per year in tourist expenditures.

In Myrtle Beach, heart of the Region's fastest growing tourist complex, South Carolina's Grand Strand, the Commission provided \$286,000 in supplemental grant funds to help enlarge the waste treatment facilities. A feasibility study dealing with the hydrology of a proposed recreational lake in Georgia, Lake Kinchafoonee, was also initiated in Fiscal Year 1972.

Two artificial reef projects near Murrells Inlet, South Carolina, and Brunswick, Georgia, were completed in 1972. These projects have proven highly successful as evidenced by the marked increase in the number of fishermen who now frequent these areas.

The Commission supported the creation of two manuals to aid the growth of the tourist industry in the Region. One of these studies produced the North Carolina Variety Vacationland Package Tours Sales Manual which should provide the potential tourist in North Carolina with an excellent variety of vacation possibilities. The North Carolina Leisure Industries Manual provides designs for local and State

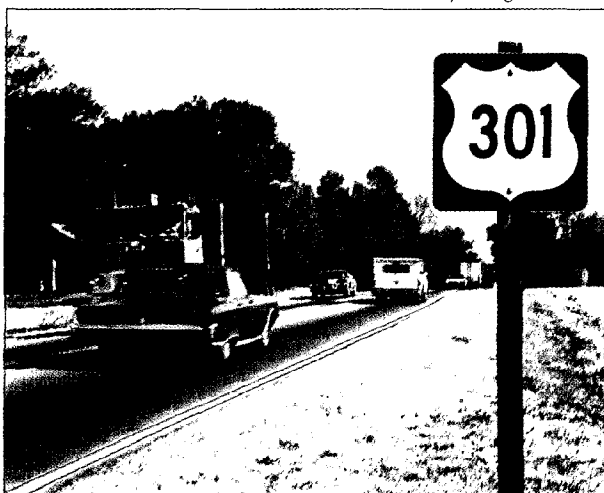
travel investment programs which hopefully will boost the leisure industry in North Carolina and the Region as a whole.

Two other studies completed in 1972 should aid the member States with their respective tourism programs. The South Carolina Travel Investment Program has helped the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism Commission stimulate private investment in commercially viable recreational facilities. Also the Economic Impact of Commercial Sport Fishing activities in Morehead City, North Carolina will aid in the development of the sports fishing industry throughout the Coastal Plains Region.

Air service was expanded in the Region twice in 14 months.



Interstate impact on existing highway corridors is currently being evaluated.



New air service can link the Region's growth centers with major cities in the Nation and the world.

TRANSPORTATION

MISSION: To provide rapid, safe and economical transportation for the Region's goods and people to reduce distribution and communication costs and thereby stimulate economic development.

A good transportation system will have beneficial ramifications on every aspect of the economic development process.

The vital link in the system, of course, is highways. The Commission adopted a comprehensive developmental highway system in 1970.

In Fiscal '72, all previous research undertaken by the Commission staff related to highway transportation in the Coastal Plains Region was consolidated with other available data into a single, comprehensive report and published during the year. This document describes in detail the Commission's Developmental Highway Program and outlines the direction of future activities in this important facet of Commission planning. While initial planning has been completed in this Program, authorization has not yet been received.

But work has progressed rapidly on improving other aspects of the Region's transportation network particularly with respect to scheduled air service.

The air service inaugurated in 1971 between Atlanta and the Georgia communities of Dublin and Statesboro was expanded in Fiscal Year 1972 to include Beaufort, South Carolina in the route structure.

Air South, one of the Nation's leading commuter airlines, is now operating daily service from Beaufort to Atlanta, either non-stop or with an intermediate stop in Statesboro. Dublin has been included in Air South service between Atlanta and Waycross, Georgia.

This increase in air service is rapidly tearing down a major barrier which has inhibited industrial development efforts and the full development of the Region's tourism potential. One immediate outgrowth of the expansion of air service in South Carolina during the year, was the addition by Air South of Hilton Head to their route structure without requiring Commission financial support. This was made possible because of the feasibility of linking Hilton Head with the Statesboro-Atlanta market established the previous year. These air service projects are viewed by the CPRC as an important step in linking the Region's growth centers not only with metropolitan centers within their own States but with major points across the Nation and the world.

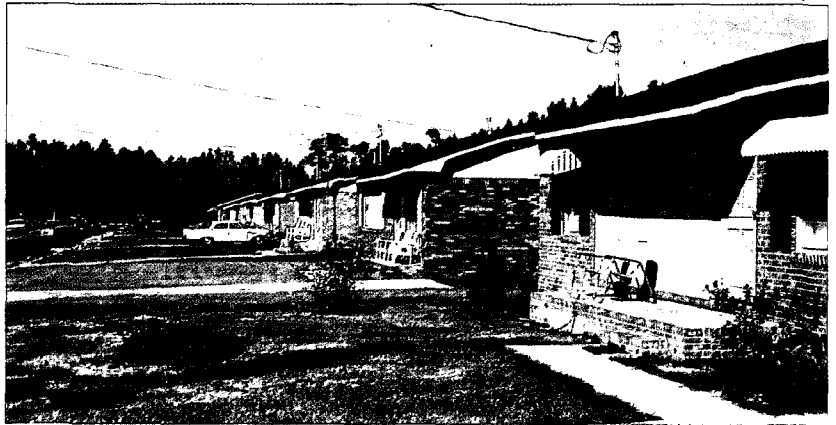
As a further means of removing these hindrances to economic development, the Commission also assisted in funding much needed airport improvements in the Georgia communities of Baxley, Tifton and in Marion County.

The absence of highway funding has not been a deterrent to continued research and analysis of the Region's highway system and existing or future problems. The Commission recognizes the impact the developmental highway could have when implemented, on current economic conditions.

To be prepared for possible negative effects, the Commission provided funds during Fiscal Year 1972 to determine the extent to which present businesses along U.S. Highway 301 in Georgia depend on through traffic currently using the route. In addition, the study will analyze the potential effects on these businesses when the bulk of through traffic shifts to I-95. Finally, the study will recommend actions which might be taken to offset the negative effects of this shift. This study, being conducted by the Altamaha-Georgia Southern Area Planning and Development Commission, will serve as a model for other parts of the Region which might become economically depressed because of traffic shifts to interstate highways.

Water borne commerce is of major importance to the Coastal Plains Region as well. For this reason, the States of Georgia and South Carolina joined together during Fiscal Year 1972 in a study of the feasibility of deepening the channel of the Savannah River which serves as a mutual boundary between the two States. This study will also determine the types of industries which can be attracted by improved channel conditions as well as their impact on the economies of adjacent communities.

A Commission sponsored study led to the construction of these and other houses in southwest Georgia.



The Commission's Housing Program seeks to develop the Region's growing industrialized housing industry.



Demand for low-cost housing in the Region is growing rapidly.

HOUSING

MISSION: To fully develop the housing industry as an integral part of the Region's industrial structure and to ensure that lack of adequate housing is not a deterrent to the attraction of industry.

Housing is the newest Commission action area. Much of the work being presently done in this program involves research and analysis of the Region's housing problems and of the potential of the budding housing industry in the Region to solve these problems.

Nevertheless, the first activity sponsored by the CPRC in this program has already shown results. In F.Y. 1971, the Commission funded a demonstration in three Georgia communities to determine the nature and extent of housing shortages in the demonstration cities and concurrently seek new procedures for packaging housing development projects that could be applicable to other Coastal Plains communities experiencing similar shortages.

As a result of this demonstration, conducted by the Georgia Tech Industrial Development Division, a sizable number of low-cost housing units were constructed during the year in each of the communities by private developers who were convinced by the project findings that demand for such housing was indeed a reality.

In Douglas, one contractor has already constructed some seventy-five units with plans for an additional eighty single family homes during the upcoming year.

But even with this success, there is much to be known about housing demand and the industry's potential for meeting this demand. For this reason, in F.Y. 1972, the Commission contracted with Federal Programs, Incorporated to perform necessary research for the development of a full-scale Regional Housing Program.

This comprehensive study, still underway, covers a wide range of activities concerning housing, including an evaluation of related demographic and economic characteristics, policies of leading institutions and other funding sources; an evaluation of the industry itself with particular emphasis on factory built and pre-fab housing; and finally, a study of Federal, State and local housing legislation to enable the Commission to better understand the legal framework for government housing activities and availability of both public and private assistance for housing.

The information being gathered in this study will greatly assist the Commission to refine its goals in the Housing Program Area so that this program will better meet the Region's needs and contribute more meaning-

fully to the overall Commission program.

In the meantime, the Commission has made funds available to the South Carolina State Housing Authority to assist them in their efforts to determine the various means by which housing conditions can be improved for the low to medium income people living in South Carolina.

The Commission also began work during F.Y. 1972 with the Georgia Tech Industrial Development Division on a study to determine the feasibility of stimulating profit-oriented housing ventures, existing and new, in order to provide adequate housing for low income families.

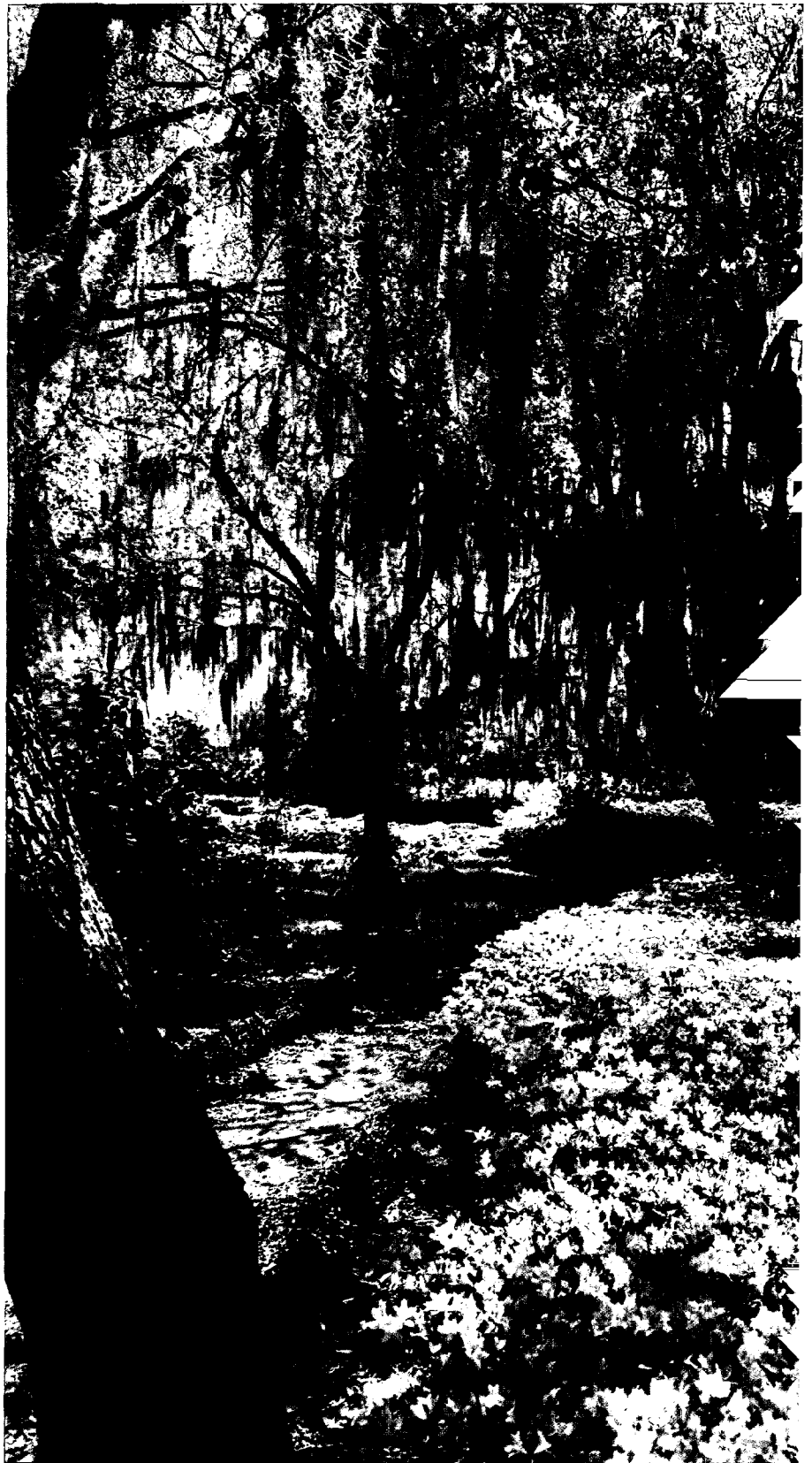
Though many changes have occurred in the Coastal Plains Region in the five years since the Commission was created, the job has only just begun.

The completion and adoption of the *Economic Development Plan* has signaled the start of a new era in the annals of this development organization. The Commission now views its role in this process as more action-oriented than ever before, though planning must of necessity be a continuing process.

But, the CPRC cannot, nor was it ever intended to stand alone in the battle against regional lag. Rather, its most vital contribution to this process will be to successfully bring together all the forces, both public and private, in a coordinated attack on these problems and assure the economic uplifting of this great Region.

Lack of adequate financial resources may slow the process, but it will not sway the Coastal Plains Regional Commission from its dedication to its goal of closing the income gap and adding the prosperity of the Region and its people to that of the Nation.

CONCLUSION



FISCAL YEAR 1972

FINANCIAL PLAN AND SUMMARY OF OBLIGATIONS

| | | | |
|---|------------|------------------|--------------|
| A. Total Funds Available | | <i>Thousands</i> | |
| Federal Appropriations | | 7,600 | |
| Share from States to finance Commission Staff | | 300 | |
| Balance carried forward from F.Y. 1971 | | 1,471 | |
| | | <u>9,371</u> | |
| B. Administrative Expenses—Obligations | | | |
| To finance the Office of the Federal Cochairman | \$ 233 | | |
| To finance the Staff of the Commission | 498 | | |
| Total Obligations—Administrative Expenses | | 731 | |
| C. Obligations by Programs | | | |
| | | <i>Thousands</i> | |
| | | <i>Project</i> | |
| | | <i>Types</i> | |
| <i>Programs</i> | <i>505</i> | <i>509</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| Human Resources | 220 | 2,781 | 3,001 |
| Industrial Development | 434 | 311 | 745 |
| Natural Resources | 2,916 | —0— | 2,916 |
| Agriculture and Forestry | 68 | —0— | 68 |
| Recreation and Tourism | 75 | 368 | 443 |
| Transportation | 66 | 245 | 311 |
| Regional Economic Analysis | 30 | —0— | 30 |
| State Development Planning | 240 | —0— | 240 |
| Total | 4,049 | 3,705 | |
| Obligations for Program Activities | | | 7,754 |
| Grand Total all Obligations | | | 8,485 |
| D. Unobligated at the end of Fiscal Year 1972 | | | 886 |
| Total amount for total program as stated above | | | <u>9,371</u> |

DEMONSTRATION GRANT PROGRAM

In Fiscal Year 1972, the Commission used the demonstration grant authority contained in the 1969 amendments to the Act to fund six projects. Total grants by the Commission amounted to \$2,870,000. The balance of the funds required was provided from State appropriations.

Lumpkin, Georgia

| | | | |
|---|-----------|------|--|
| <i>Westville Historic Handicrafts, Inc.</i> | | | |
| <i>1850 Village of Westville</i> | | | |
| CPRC grant-in-aid | \$ 60,000 | 80% | |
| State funds | 10,964 | 20% | |
| Total eligible project cost | \$ 70,964 | 100% | |

Skidaway Island, Georgia

| | | | |
|--|------------|------|--|
| <i>Ocean Science Center of the Atlantic Shellfish Mariculture Facility</i> | | | |
| CPRC grant-in-aid | \$ 300,000 | 75% | |
| State funds | 100,000 | 25% | |
| Total eligible project cost | \$ 400,000 | 100% | |

Carteret, Dare & Hanover Counties, North Carolina

| | | | |
|--|-------------|--------|--|
| <i>North Carolina Department of Administration Multi-Purpose Marine Resources Center</i> | | | |
| CPRC grant-in-aid | \$2,400,000 | 66.7% | |
| State funds | 1,200,000 | 33.3% | |
| Total eligible project cost | \$3,600,000 | 100.0% | |

Williamsburg County, South Carolina

| | | | |
|--|-----------|------|--|
| <i>South Carolina Advisory Committee for Technical Training Mobile Training Unit</i> | | | |
| CPRC grant-in-aid | \$ 50,000 | 73% | |
| State funds | 18,100 | 27% | |
| Total eligible project cost | \$ 68,100 | 100% | |

Charleston, South Carolina

| | | | |
|--|-----------|------|--|
| <i>Charleston County Parks, Recreation and Tourism Commission Rebellion Road Tourism Complex</i> | | | |
| CPRC grant-in-aid | \$ 15,000 | 47% | |
| State funds | 17,000 | 53% | |
| Total eligible project cost | \$ 32,000 | 100% | |

Columbia, South Carolina

| | | | |
|---|-----------|------|--|
| <i>South Carolina Advisory Committee for Technical Training Mobile Recruitment Unit</i> | | | |
| CPRC grant-in-aid | \$ 45,000 | 56% | |
| State funds | 34,000 | 44% | |
| Total eligible project cost | \$ 79,000 | 100% | |

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANT PROGRAM

The Commission's supplemental grant program during Fiscal Year 1972 made possible the joint financing of a total of 22 regionally significant projects in the Coastal Plains. The amount of \$3,204,403 provided by the Commission's participation completed the financing of \$12,139,922 of total project cost of the 22 projects, four of which are located in North Carolina, seven in South Carolina and eleven in Georgia.

Continuing the priority established in previous years for allocation of supplemental grant funds, a major share was invested in projects to further the Commission's Human Resources Program. Thus, fourteen of the 22 approved projects were for the initial construction and equipping of manpower training centers or the expansion of existing technical and vocational educational facilities. Supplementary funds for these projects amounted to \$2,683,000 or 83.7 percent of total expenditures.

Four of the remaining projects were accomplished through the Commission's Industrial Development Program, three through the Transportation Program and one was made possible through the Marine Resources Program.

Federal grant agencies whose basic grants were supplemented, were the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (Higher Education Facilities and Vocational Education grant programs), the Department of Commerce (Economic Development Administration), the Environmental Protection Agency and the Federal Aviation Administration.

The projects and financial participation of the localities, States, and Federal agencies are shown in the accompanying tabulation.

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS-IN-AID FISCAL YEAR 1972

| | Amount | Percentage of eligible cost |
|--|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| Greenville, North Carolina | | |
| <i>ECU Development Center</i> | | |
| Basic grant-in-aid—EDA | \$ 294,600 | 60% |
| Supplemental grant—CPRC | 98,200 | 20% |
| State and local funds | 98,200 | 20% |
| Total eligible project cost | \$ 491,000 | 100% |
| Kinston, North Carolina | | |
| <i>Lenoir Community College (Phase II)</i> | | |
| Basic grant-in-aid—HEW/HEFA | \$ 20,000 | 10.5% |
| Supplemental grant—CPRC | 81,000 | 42.4% |
| State and local funds | 90,000 | 47.1% |
| Total eligible project cost | \$ 191,000 | 100.0% |
| Near Union, North Carolina | | |
| <i>Roanoke-Chowan Technical Institute</i> | | |
| Basic grant-in-aid—EDA | \$ 750,000 | 50% |
| Supplemental grant—CPRC | 300,000 | 20% |
| State and local funds | 300,000 | 20% |
| Other | 150,000 | 10% |
| Total eligible project cost | \$1,500,000 | 100% |
| Southport, North Carolina | | |
| <i>Southport Water and Sewer Systems</i> | | |
| Basic grant-in-aid—HUD* | \$ 282,500 | 50.0% |
| Supplemental grant—CPRC | 144,000 | 25.5% |
| State and local funds | 138,500 | 24.5% |
| Total eligible project cost | \$ 565,000 | 100.0% |
| Myrtle Beach, South Carolina | | |
| <i>Emergency Sewage Treatment Facilities</i> | | |
| Basic grant-in-aid—EPA | \$ 264,000 | 33.0% |
| Supplemental grant—CPRC | 268,000 | 33.5% |
| Other | 268,000 | 33.5% |
| Total eligible project cost | \$ 800,000 | 100.0% |
| Bonneau, South Carolina | | |
| <i>Bonneau Fish Hatchery</i> | | |
| Basic grant-in-aid—EPA | \$ 164,000 | 38.3% |
| Supplemental grant—CPRC | 100,000 | 23.4% |
| State and local funds | 164,000 | 38.3% |
| Total eligible project cost | \$ 428,000 | 100.0% |
| West Columbia, South Carolina | | |
| <i>Columbia Regional Technical Center</i> | | |
| Basic grant-in-aid—HEW† | \$ — | — |
| Supplemental grant—CPRC | 500,000 | 66.7% |
| State and local funds | 250,000 | 33.3% |
| Total eligible project cost | \$ 750,000 | 100.0% |
| Beaufort, South Carolina | | |
| <i>Beaufort Regional Technical Center Phase II</i> | | |
| Basic grant-in-aid—HEW† | \$ — | — |
| Supplemental grant—CPRC | 500,000 | 66.7% |
| State and local funds | 250,000 | 33.3% |
| Total eligible project cost | \$ 750,000 | 100.0% |

| North Charleston, South Carolina | | Percentage of eligible cost |
|--|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester Technical Education Center | | |
| | Amount | |
| Basic grant-in-aid—CPRC | \$ 50,000 | 80% |
| State and local funds | 12,500 | 20% |
| Total eligible project cost | \$ 62,500 | 100% |

| Manning, South Carolina | | | |
|---|----|---------|--------|
| <i>Clarendon County Vocational Education and Manpower</i> | | | |
| Basic grant-in-aid—HEW | \$ | 300,000 | 50.0% |
| Supplemental grant—CPRC | | 100,000 | 16.7% |
| State and local funds | | 200,000 | 33.3% |
| Total eligible project cost | \$ | 600,000 | 100.0% |

| Orangeburg County, South Carolina | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Orangeburg-Calhoun Area | | |
| Technical Education Commission | | |
| Basic grant-in-aid—EDA | \$1,320,000 | 68% |
| Supplemental grant—CPRC | 240,000 | 12% |
| State and local funds | 390,000 | 20% |
| Total eligible project cost | <u>\$1,950,000</u> | <u>100%</u> |

| Dranesville, Georgia | | |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| <i>Tri-County Vocational High School</i> | | |
| Basic grant-in-aid—HEW | \$ 350,000 | 50.0% |
| Supplemental grant—CPRC | 200,000 | 28.6% |
| State and local funds | 150,000 | 21.4% |
| Total eligible project cost | <u>\$ 700,000</u> | <u>100.0%</u> |

| Tifton, Georgia | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Henry Tift Myers Airport | | |
| Basic grant-in-aid—FAA | \$ 218,750 | 50% |
| Supplemental grant—CPRC | 131,250 | 30% |
| State and local funds | 87,500 | 20% |
| Total eligible project cost | <u>\$ 437,500</u> | <u>100%</u> |

| Fort Valley, Georgia | | |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| Peach County Comprehensive Vocational High School | | |
| Basic grant-in-aid—HEW | \$ 184,000 | 30.6% |
| Supplemental grant—CPRC | 150,000 | 25.0% |
| State and local funds | 266,000 | 44.4% |
| Total eligible project cost | <u>\$ 600,000</u> | <u>100.0%</u> |

| Alma, Georgia | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------|
| <i>Bacon County Comprehensive Vocational High School</i> | | |
| Basic grant-in-aid—HEW | \$ 100,000 | 50% |
| Supplemental grant—CPRC | 52,000 | 26% |
| State and local funds | 48,000 | 24% |
| Total eligible project cost | <u>\$ 200,000</u> | <u>100%</u> |

| Bainbridge, Georgia | | |
|---|-------------------|---------------|
| <i>Bainbridge Comprehensive High School</i> | | |
| Basic grant-in-aid—HEW | \$ 184,000 | 36.8% |
| Supplemental grant—CPRC | 150,000 | 30.0% |
| State and local funds | <u>166,000</u> | <u>33.2%</u> |
| Total eligible project cost | <u>\$ 500,000</u> | <u>100.0%</u> |

| Cuthbert, Georgia | | | |
|---|----|---------|------|
| <i>Randolph County Comprehensive Vocational High School</i> | | | |
| Basic grant-in-aid—HEW | \$ | 100,000 | 50% |
| Supplemental grant—CPRC | | 60,000 | 30% |
| State and local funds | | 40,000 | 20% |
| Total eligible project cost | \$ | 200,000 | 100% |

| Cairo, Georgia | | Percentage of eligible cost |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Grady County Comprehensive Vocational High School | | |
| | Amount | |
| Basic grant-in-aid—HEW | \$ 184,000 | 37% |
| Supplemental grant—CPRC | 150,000 | 30% |
| State and local funds | 166,000 | 33% |
| Total eligible project cost | <u>\$ 500,000</u> | <u>100%</u> |

| Marion County, Georgia | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Buena Vista Industrial Park | | |
| Basic grant-in-aid—EDA | \$ 33,660 | 13.0% |
| Supplemental grant—CPRC | 166,623 | 52.8% |
| State and local funds | 104,819 | 34.2% |
| Total eligible project cost | <u>\$ 305,102</u> | <u>100.0%</u> |

| Baxley, Georgia | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------|
| <i>Baxley Municipal Airport Improvements</i> | | |
| Basic grant-in-aid—FAA | \$ 77,500 | 50% |
| Supplemental grant—CPRC | 46,500 | 30% |
| State and local funds | 31,000 | 20% |
| Total eligible project cost | <u>\$ 155,000</u> | <u>100%</u> |

| Buena Vista, Georgia | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| <i>Marion County Airport</i> | | |
| Basic grant-in-aid—FAA | \$ 133,660 | 50% |
| Supplemental grant—CPRC | 66,830 | 25% |
| State and local funds | 66,830 | 25% |
| Total eligible project cost | <u>\$ 267,320</u> | <u>100%</u> |

| Valdosta, Georgia | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|--------------|
| Valdosta Comprehensive High School | | |
| Basic grant-in-aid—HEW | \$ | — |
| Supplemental grant—CPRC | | 150,000 80% |
| State and local funds | | 37,500 20% |
| Total eligible project cost | \$ | 187,500 100% |

*Basic grant pending as of 6/30/72.

†Coastal Plains funds used in substitution for basic agency grant.



COASTAL PLAINS REGIONAL COMMISSION
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Washington, D.C. 20036

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States' Representative
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Executive Director
Tel: 202-967-3277

COASTAL PLAINS REGIONAL COMMISSION MEMBERS 1972

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Jimmy Carter *State Cochairman*
Governor of Georgia

John C. West
Governor of South Carolina

Robert W. Scott
Governor of North Carolina

J. McDonald Wray
States' Regional Representative

Charles W. Coss
Executive Director

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